

GRAND JURY HEARS HOW
BANK GOT CITY FUNDSAnthony Stumpf, Northern Di-
rector, Went to Cummins
in Its Behalf.

BACKING UP ROBIN'S STORY

Evidence Regarded as Corrobo-
ration of His Revelations—
Whitman Mr. Carnegie's
Guest at Luncheon.

The grand jury learned yesterday that Anthony Stumpf, a director of the Northern Bank, had chosen William J. Cummins, chief spirit in the Carnegie Trust Company, as his medium for so-called city deposits. At least, such is the well established belief of those who saw Stumpf enter the grand jury room and knew what he had to tell.

This testimony is regarded as a corroboration of Joseph G. Robin's story that one night late in August, 1910, Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain; Joseph B. Reichmann, then president of the Carnegie Trust Company, and Cummins and he had met in Hyde's private Wall street office and had agreed that if Robin lent the Carnegie Trust syndicate money and used his influence in getting other banks to do likewise the Northern Bank and the other banks would benefit by means of increased deposits of city money. Stumpf could not explain clearly why he should go to Cummins to seek more city money for his bank—why, instead, he shouldn't have gone to Mr. Hyde direct or to "Bill Jones" or any one else.

Stumpf's call on Cummins took place about a month after the alleged conference in Hyde's office. Between September 17 and 24 the city deposits in the Northern Bank had increased from \$192,400 to \$250,175. On October 15 they had gone up to \$291,208, on October 22 to \$440,229 and on the 31st to \$1,088,376, the high water mark.

The belief that this conference, the alleged agreement and the results to the Northern Bank, formed the particular subject to which the grand jurors gave their attention yesterday was further borne out by the presence before them as witnesses of William L. Brower, vice-president of the Northern Bank, and Charles Veatch, of Gifford, Hodge & Board, counsel for the bank besides Stumpf. Mr. Brower is said to have testified that the day following the Hyde conference the discount board of the Northern Bank met, and at Robin's earnest solicitation gave its consent to a loan of \$100,000 to the Cummins crowd. Robin, he is said to have testified, told the discount board that if this loan was not made the bank would lose what city deposits it had, while by lending before the pressure, it would add materially to its city account.

Brower was the first witness. It was learned, and then Veatch attended to confirm the fact that the loan was made to the Carnegie Trust officers. He was followed by Stumpf.

Stumpf was not willing to say, it was learned, that the loan was made under duress, although decided upon hastily. Although a former business intimate of Robin, he was not anxious by any means to say that he was sent to Cummins a month after the loan was made to find out why more city deposits were not forthcoming. It is inferred that the District Attorney extracted this information by asking him point blank whether he did not make such a visit with such a purpose.

Story Told by a Banker.

Further corroboration of a connection between Cummins and city deposits was obtained yesterday from a man in the closest kind of touch with one of the sixteen or seventeen banks which carry not only city deposits but also loans to the Cummins syndicate on their books. This man described from beginning to end his bank's relations with Cummins, starting with an account of \$8,000 which Cummins opened on August 2, 1909, in the name of the Tennessee Packing and Stockyards Company.

Six months later, it appears, this bank lent Cummins \$50,000, requiring no collateral, the account in Wall Street being for banks to lend a depositor from four to six times the amount of his deposit in one line financial standing is considered perfectly sound. When this loan matured \$10,000 of it had been paid, and in February, 1910, the rest was renewed. Then, on June 1, 1910, Cummins obtained from the bank four notes, each signed by himself, by Reichmann and by Martin J. Condon and Charles Arthur Moore, Jr., two more of his associates, an additional loan of \$70,000.

The security demanded in this instance was a statement from these four men of their financial standing. Cummins saying he was worth \$2,000,000, Condon that he was president of the American Snuff Company, owned a house in Pelham and was worth about \$300,000, and Reichmann that he was president of the Carnegie Trust Company, and so on.

On this date, June 1, Cummins entered the office of the bank and asked how much money in city deposits the bank had.

"Oh, a little, about \$150,000," was the response.

"Well, I think I can fix it for you; do you want more?" Cummins is reported to have said.

"You bet your life we would," was the reply.

Three days later the bank had \$300,000 in city money.

On November 7, 1910, this bank made a loan of \$20,000 to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, holding company for the Tennessee Packing and Stockyards Company and other Cummins concerns, a loan which was guaranteed by the same four men and secured by stock of the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward banks and the Carnegie Trust Company.

This and the rest were short time loans, but they still remain on the books of the bank, overdue and unpaid. Six

FORMER MRS. BROWN SUES

Wants Divorce from Rear Ad-
miral Ford's Son.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Baltimore, March 20.—Mrs. Mabel Michael Ford's second elopement, like the first, has ended in the divorce court. Papers were secretly filed in the Circuit Court on Saturday, in which she petitioned for divorce from her second husband, Lawrence Ford, son of Rear Admiral John D. Ford, retired.

Mrs. Ford's first husband was Frank Brown, Jr., son of ex-Governor Frank Brown. Their marital career was stormy. She sued the ex-Governor for \$100,000 for alienation of his son's affections, but compromised for \$25,000. Four months later she eloped with Ford.

OPERA FOR PHILADELPHIA

Stotesbury Makes Up Deficit and
Guarantees \$100,000 More.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, March 20.—Stepping into the breach that threatened to deprive this city of opera next season, E. T. Stotesbury to-night assumed virtually all burdens himself, and at midnight announced that he would not only make good Philadelphia's share of the season's loss, which is placed at \$45,000, but that he would further guarantee to make up any deficit next season to the extent of \$100,000.

Mr. Stotesbury embodied this in a letter which will be mailed to-night to Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Opera Company in New York.

WOMAN ABLAZE IN BED

Firemen Arrive in Time to Save
Building, but Not Her Life.

Mrs. Fannie Hantke, forty years old, was found unconscious yesterday afternoon upon a blazing mattress in her apartment at No. 321 West 47th street. John Corrigan and Anthony Shoppe, of Engine Company 54, directly opposite, who had seen flames and smoke issuing from a front window, put out the blazing mattress and called Patrolman Guerin, who summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital. Dr. Cook pronounced the woman dead. She was burned terribly about the face and shoulders and the physician said she had inhaled flames.

Her husband, Frank Hantke, a groom, was at work at the time, and the origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. and Mrs. Hantke had no children, and there was no one else in the apartment at the time. The fire evidently started underneath the mattress.

NEW FACE BY SURGERY

Mouth, Chin, Lips and Nose Sup-
plied to Victim of Accident.

By means of plastic surgery a new face is being furnished to Timothy Martin, and this week the physicians of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, having the case in charge were beginning the last stage of nearly a year's patient work by making preparations for giving Martin a new nose. It is being made out of the little finger of his left hand. Martin is forty-three years old. On May 16, 1910, he fell face foremost into a set of revolving coars in the Sunnyside railroad yard in Long Island City.

Only his eyeballs, said the doctors, escaped mutilation. His entire face was gone, so that when he began to mend he could neither eat nor talk.

Dr. John A. Bodine, visiting surgeon at the hospital, aided by Dr. P. T. Daly and Dr. Frank C. Smith, began the work of making a new face for the patient. By means of plastic surgery they kneaded and moulded the flesh as it healed into a chin, and finally succeeded in giving Martin a mouth and lips so that he can now talk and eat.

DYNAMITE AT FRENCH LICK

Third Attempt to Wreck Hotel of Tag-
gart Company.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
French Lick, Ind., March 20.—Aroused by an explosion that shook the hotel building, broke windows and caused plaster to drop from the ceilings, guests at the French Lick Hotel ran from their rooms in dismay at 4 o'clock this morning. The cause of the panic was an explosion of dynamite in a building being erected by the hotel company.

Houses in all parts of the town were shaken, and in ten minutes the streets were crowded with excited citizens. Investigation showed that an attempt had been made to wreck the building, and only a clumsy placing of the dynamite had saved it from destruction. This is the third dynamite explosion at the hotel within three years, but the perpetrators have never been discovered.

Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman, president of the hotel company, asserts his belief that the explosion was accidental.

MR. BARNARD WILL DECIDE

Draping or Undraping of Statues Left
to Sculptor.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Harrisburg, Penn., March 20.—Whether or not the Barnard statues in front of the State Capitol are to be draped will be settled within a few days by the sculptor himself. Mr. Barnard has said he would not have the figures offend any one, and as the placing of the groups is practically completed it has been decided to allow him to pass upon the work finally.

Only the bass-relief for the north group is not in place, and it is on the way from Paris. It is probable that Mr. Barnard will be here to supervise placing it, and if he determines that the figures would look better draped, the work will be done.

'PHONE GIRL WAS HIS SISTER

Mining Man Oddly Finds Her After
Seventeen Years' Parting.

Los Angeles, March 20.—Henry McGinn, a mining man of Searchlight, Nev., registered at a Los Angeles hotel last night, and a short time later discovered in the telephone operator there a sister whom he had not seen or heard from for seventeen years.

When McGinn, in calling up a number, told the operator his name, the young woman said her name was the same. Further talk brought out that both had come from Wisconsin, and a few more words established the relationship of the long parted brother and sister.

SCENES AT THE BIG DIVISION CAMP AT SAN ANTONIO.

ONE OF THE CAVALRY REGIMENTS GOING INTO ITS FIELD QUARTERS

DR. WASHINGTON TOO
ILL TO GO TO COURTSeth Low Issues Statement for
Trustees, Expressing Their
Confidence in Him.

LAWYERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Injuries Caused by Falls, Not by
Blows, Ulrich Says, Who
Asserts Negro Educator
Hit Him, Then Ran.

Unless settlement out of court is made of the affair between Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Henry A. Ulrich, a dog fancier, Ulrich will be arraigned before Magistrate Cornell this afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. Washington's lawyer submitted a physician's certificate in the West Side court yesterday morning stating that the noted negro educator, who made a charge of assault against Ulrich Sunday night, was unable by reason of his injuries to appear in court.

The possibility of a settlement out of court was strengthened last night, when Wilford H. Smith, the negro counsel for Mr. Washington, hurriedly arranged by telephone for a conference with James I. Moore, lawyer for Ulrich, at No. 306 West 54th street. Mr. Moore, who is a native of Texas, but said he always regarded Mr. Washburn as one of the great men of the world, was talking freely to reporters when Mr. Smith arrived.

Mr. Moore said last night that the lawyer for Mr. Washington had called to ascertain, if possible, the character and amount of testimony Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich might be expected to produce. Asked if the case would be permitted to reach court, Mr. Moore replied: "It is scheduled for 2 o'clock to-morrow. It would be unprofessional for me to betray anything that Mr. Smith has said. He has especially requested that no information be given to the newspapers. As to whether or not the case will come to court you will have to use your own judgment."

Denies Himself to Callers.

Mr. Washington refused to see newspaper reporters at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The message from Chicago mentioned by him as having influenced his search at No. 11½ West 63d street for D. C. Smith, the auditor of the Tuskegee Institute, was not produced for publication by Mr. Washington yesterday.

D. C. Smith lives at Montclair, N. J. He is a trustee at the Tuskegee Institute. It was said at his home last night that Mr. Smith had been down at Tuskegee for the last month, and that he might be in New York at the present time. No one at his house knew of any reason why Mr. Smith should be at No. 11½ West 63d street.

Requests for information pertaining to the letter or telegram from Chicago, mentioning D. C. Smith at such an address, were productive of no definite response yesterday. Mr. Washington was reported by Lawrence S. Abbott, son of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of "The Outlook," to be in such miserable physical condition as to render him unfit to see reporters or to advise them in any way relative to the unfortunate affair. This was the sole reply brought by Mr. Abbott to reporters who had sent a letter of inquiry concerning the Chicago message to Mr. Washington's room, on the twelfth floor of the hotel. Mr. Abbott said that he himself knew nothing about it.

Seth Low, who is president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, called on Mr. Washington yesterday morning and found him in bed, suffering from a hemorrhage of the left ear. Sixteen stitches were said to have been taken in Mr. Washington's head. He is reported to have received eleven wounds in all.

Mr. Low issued the following statement, after submitting it first to the inspection of District Attorney Whitman, who had been called to the hotel: "As President of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute I was shocked to read this morning of the assault that had been made upon Dr. Washington last night."

The facts are these: Dr. Washington reached New York on Saturday morning from Michigan. Yesterday morning he spoke at the Mount Baptist Church and in the afternoon at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.

In the evening about 9 o'clock he started out to find Mr. Smith, a certified public accountant, who is auditor of the Tuskegee Institute, a white gentleman, whom he expected to find staying with friends at No. 11½ West 63d street. This is an apartment house of the type occupied by different families on differ-

COL. WAGSTAFF WINS
IN FIGHT IN S. P. C. A.Attempt to Oust President and
Install Paid Official Causes
Lively Meeting.

LEONARD E. OPDYCKE HISSSED

Advocate of Plan Says He Ex-
pected Defeat, but Adds That
He Is Not Willing to
Stay Beaten.

The folk who see that animals are treated rightly were thrown into what oldtimers in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said was the greatest excitement ever seen at a meeting in its career yesterday, when Leonard E. Opdycke attempted to oust Colonel Alfred Wagstaff from the presidency.

Mr. Opdycke's first appearance on the floor was greeted with signs of disapproval, and his preliminary skirmishing for an opportunity to present his plan of superseding President Wagstaff with a paid president elicited jeers and hisses in which the women also took part.

After two hours of wrangling, in which bitter personalities were indulged in freely both by Mr. Opdycke and those opposed to him, resolutions were passed, following a speech by Joseph H. Choate in favor of Colonel Wagstaff, declaring against Mr. Opdycke's idea for a paid official, thanking Colonel Wagstaff for his services and expressing entire confidence in him.

The rooms of the society were packed with the members. General James Grant Wilson presided in place of Colonel Wagstaff, who occupied an inconspicuous corner in an angle in the wall, while Mr. Opdycke was in the front of the room, with a large folio of documents in his lap. Mr. Opdycke took the floor as soon as the chair called order and became the target immediately of many sarcastic calls from women in the meeting.

"I will talk as little as possible," he started by saying, a remark which was greeted by uproarious applause.

He then declared that he had the programme of the session all prepared, whereupon some one asked whether he or the president of the meeting was the chairman. When permission was refused to him to distribute the programme which he had gone to the expense of printing, he resumed his seat after shouting: "Gag No. 1!"

General Hawkins next claimed the floor. He received the greatest consideration, as he was known to be one of Colonel Wagstaff's supporters on the board of managers.

Against a Paid President.

"Twenty-one of the board of managers at least are members of this society that are fit to be outside of insane asylums," General Hawkins started by saying, after Mr. Opdycke had been "bowed" off the floor. "Now, I avoid two kinds of people—those who know it all and those who themselves are perfect. If a paid president should be elected to this society I, for one, should resign from it, for I want to see one place, at least, where the almighty dollar does not rule."

General Hawkins sat down amid cheers that turned to hisses as soon as Jefferson Seligman, the one member of the board of managers opposed to Colonel Wagstaff, arose and began an attack on him.

"This dear, dear old man, General Hawkins," Mr. Seligman began, "has already resigned once because he was dissatisfied. Colonel Wagstaff, too, is a grand old man, only Colonel Wagstaff is never here to attend to his duties."

"That is not so," Colonel Wagstaff shouted, emerging, red faced, from his seclusion corner.

Thereupon Mr. Seligman produced a

LAWYER KILLED BY OWN GUN
Had Been Cleaning Weapon.

Lying with a bullet wound in his brain, Frederick S. Gillis, a retired lawyer, was found dead in his apartment at No. 1 West 70th street, yesterday. It was supposed first he accidentally shot himself while cleaning the weapon, for gun oil and tools were found on a table near his body. The bullet struck him in the mouth, and after passing through his brain buried itself in the ceiling.

Mr. Gillis's wife left the city yesterday for Saratoga Springs and the servants were absent from the apartment in the afternoon. The police thought it probable that Mr. Gillis, for fear of frightening them, waited for such an opportunity to clean the revolver. The servants found him in his room when they returned at 5 o'clock. Dr. Henry J. Cowles said he had been dead about an hour. His wife will return to-day.

After conferring with Dr. O'Hanlon and hearing of the discovery of powder marks in the roof of the mouth Coroner Holtzhauser said he believed that Gillis had committed suicide.

SAVES GIRLS FROM FIRE

Elevator Boy Carries Them
Down, Unaware of Danger.

Edward A. Lucas, a negro elevator boy, was taking down a number of girls, employed in the eleven-story building at No. 33 West 17th street last night when he noticed a slight haze of smoke hovering over the roof of the car. He turned on a little more power and shot by the lower floors with his passengers.

When they had filed into the street he called Joseph Lemmings, the engineer, and both went to the eighth floor, where they saw a tiny blaze, accompanied by considerable smoke, issuing from underneath the door of the clothing shop of Charles Sturham. They immediately continued up to the eleventh floor and in three trips of the elevator took fifty girls to the street, where they gathered in groups wondering why they had been released from work so early.

The tooting of fire whistles and the clanging of the engines soon told them the reason. Lucas brought his elevator into play again, and hoisted the fire fighters to the eighth floor, where they made short work of the flames. The damage was about \$2,500.

MARATHON PIANO PLAYING
C. M. Schwab Bandsman Ham-
mers Keys Thirty Hours.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
South Bethlehem, Penn., March 20.—A Marathon piano record was set here to-day by Lewis Therpe, secretary of Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company band. Therpe was in good physical condition after arising from his seat before the piano at the Washington Republican Club house, where he had played ragtime and classical music for thirty hours and fifteen minutes without a break. He began playing Saturday night.

A KINDLY MAGISTRATE

Weds Couple After 387 Ministers Had
Declined.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Philadelphia, March 20.—Despite the fact that 387 ministers had refused to join them in wedlock because one of them had been divorced, Walter Mann, sixty years old, and Lillian G. Granville, twenty-six years old, both of Coatesville, Penn., succeeded in becoming one to-day, when Thomas G. Morris, a kindly magistrate, consented to perform the ceremony.

Early Saturday afternoon the couple visited the Methodist Episcopal Conference in this city and, entering the church, asked one of the ministers if he would marry them, but learning of the divorce he declined. Then Mr. Mann asked the conference if there was any minister present who would do it. The conference of 387 members refused to perform the ceremony.

DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINE HOUSE
only half block east of Fulton St. Sub Sta.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., N. Y.
—Adv.

MENINGITIS ATTACKS
A BACTERIOLOGISTDr. Ashley Had Been Aiding
Health Officer Doty in Study-
ing the Disease.

SHOWS IN MALIGNANT FORM

Overwork Reduced His Vitality,
Making Him Easy Victim of
Malady Brought Over by
Greek Immigrants.

Dr. Edward T. Ashley, of Waterbury, Conn., one of Health Officer Doty's bacteriologists, is seriously ill at Swinburne Island, a victim of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He contracted the disease while participating in the autopsies on the bodies of Greek steerage passengers brought to this port a week ago on the Greek steamship Patras and the Martha Washington, of the Austro-American Line.

Dr. Ashley was stricken on Sunday night, and within six hours became delirious. Nurses and doctors who were in attendance on him had great difficulty in keeping him in bed. He had complained to Dr. Doty on Sunday of a headache, and the Health Officer advised him to take a rest. Dr. Ashley had been working night and day with the dread bacteria, and was weakened physically from the strain.

He laid aside his task for a few hours, but soon became seriously ill. Dr. Doty went at once to Hoffman Island and stayed by his side until he became delirious. It was about this time that the Health Officer decided positively that he had cerebro-spinal meningitis in a most malignant form.

Doty Takes Personal Charge.

Dr. Doty himself took the stricken man to Swinburne Island, and has been with him constantly, in the hospital, where he has the exclusive attention of two doctors and three trained nurses. As soon as Dr. Doty diagnosed the case as meningitis he sent at once for Dr. Ashley's parents, who live in Waterbury, Conn.

"There is no doubt whatever," said Dr. Doty last night, "that Dr. Ashley contracted the disease from his work on the bodies of the Greek passengers who came here a week ago. I am greatly shocked at this affliction, and it medical care or science can save him Dr. Ashley will pull through. He is one of the most faithful and efficient men I have ever had. He has been with me for over a year, and did splendid work during the recent cholera epidemic that came here on ships from the Mediterranean."

"The continuous work imposed upon our bacteriologists during the influx of cerebro-spinal meningitis cases was too much for Dr. Ashley, and, reducing his vitality, made him a victim of the disease. While these infected steamships were in quarantine Dr. Ashley worked from early morning up to midnight and then arose at 4 a. m. to continue his examinations. The work had to be rushed, and at the same time done carefully, and this compelled the bacteriologists to labor almost continuously in their efforts for results."

How He Contracted the Disease.

Asked how Dr. Ashley might have contracted the disease, Dr. Doty said: "He most likely got the bacteria into the membrane of his nose or mouth while working on the bodies of the Greeks."

"I have assigned two doctors and three nurses to attend him, and they are giving him the best and closest attention. The doctors at Swinburne Island are experienced in administering the Flexner serum, and we gave Dr. Ashley the first treatment at midnight Sunday. He took it well, and showed no ill effects after it was administered. We will give him another treatment with Flexner serum at 2 a. m. Tuesday."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
relieve hoarseness. Contain no opiates.
—Adv.

LIMANTOUR HOME;
WARMLY UPHOLDS DIAZCalls the Statement That He Is
the Bearer of Peace Terms
from Madero Absurd.

WON'T TREAT WITH REBELS

Denies That He Aspires to Presi-
dency, and Says All Mexicans
Should Support the "Ex-
pert Helmsman of Past."

Mexico City, March 20.—With a warning to all Mexicans that with every day the rebellion continues the danger of international complications increases, a plea to them to rally to the support of President Diaz and a declaration that the government never can enter into peace negotiations with individuals in arms, Jose Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance, to-day began a task of pacification.

The special car in which he travelled from New York reached the National station at 10 o'clock to-day. Hundreds of persons, including many state officers and a sprinkling of women, were on hand to greet the minister. Salutations of many personal friends, addresses of welcome by appointed representatives of various bodies and shouts of "Vivas" by the crowd made the reception a high tribute to the minister's popularity.

President Diaz's greeting was conveyed through one of his official family, the meeting between the two men having been deferred until the afternoon, when Señor Limantour called at the National Palace.

The meeting was cordial in the extreme, the two oldtime friends shaking each other by the hand and embracing repeatedly. Then followed a conference, lasting more than an hour, at which no other person was present. At its conclusion, Señor Limantour said that only generalities were discussed.

The welcome at the station over, Señor Limantour and the members of his family went at once by automobile to the Limantour home in Mixcoac, a suburb, where later the Minister received representatives of the press.

Won't Treat with Insurgents.

Señor Limantour said the statement that he was the bearer of conditions for the establishment of peace, placed in his hands by the Maderos in New York, was an absurdity.

"With bad grace could I be the bearer of such a paper, when publicly I have declared that the government could never enter into negotiations with individuals in arms," he said. "A government should do that which a reasonable public opinion demands, but it should not and cannot, on pain of extinguishing itself, accede to the armed pressure of a group of misguided sons of the country. They must lay down their arms, if they wish to bring about the reforms that may be necessary."

Of the insurrection, Señor Limantour had nothing to add, he said, to what he has previously said—namely, that it constitutes treason.

High Tribute to Diaz.

In reply to a suggestion that great results were expected to follow his return to Mexico, he said:

"It is a heavy burden that public opinion would place upon my shoulders, and no one man can carry it without the co-operation of all good Mexicans. I furthermore cannot understand why such an effort is demanded of me, when the direction of the policy of our government is in the hands of no less a man than the illustrious statesman who has formed the country, who has developed it and has given it a high place among the nations."

"We must place our confidence in the expert helmsman who in the past has skillfully met the greatest dangers and led him all the aid of which we are capable, each in his respective sphere of action, doing all possible to the end that harmony may reign again among all Mexicans, for the removal to a greater distance of danger from without and for the searching close at hand for a method of implanting the reforms, more or less urgent, required by the present political situation."

Calls Madero Interview Absurd.

"There was published this morning," it was suggested, "a dispatch from New York, in which Gustavo A. Madero declared that you had returned to Mexico to take charge temporarily of the Presidency of the republic."

"Another absurdity," said Señor Limantour. "Already, in times past, when some of my friends have besought me to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, I declared my firm resolution not to accept any position in the militant politics of my country, being disposed to lend my services to the administrative branch so long as they might be considered useful by the majority of my countrymen."

"I do not aspire to a post in high militant politics; but, even if I should so aspire, I have always believed that the salvation of Mexico depended first upon the union of all Mexicans and, second, that every one should have as the rule of his conduct the subordination of everything to the highest interests of the nation."

MADERO WANTS A TRUCE

Message from Him Suggests One
While Peace Is Discussed.

El Paso, Tex., March 20.—"An armed truce will be established in Northern Mexico as soon as developments in Mexico City warrant, and Francisco I. Madero the revolutionary President, will establish himself at a point in the field to be held